

U. S. CITIZEN CONVICTED FOR PART IN IRISH REVOLT

FINAL
EDITION

The

Evening

World.

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EDITION

"Circulation Books Open to All."

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PRICE ONE CENT.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1916.

18 PAGES

PRICE ONE CENT.

WOODS'S WIRE TAPPING STORY IN SECRET; MAYOR THREATENS IF NOT MADE PUBLIC

VERDUN ATTACKS REPULSED; FORT TAKEN, PARIS CLAIMS; BERLIN REPORTS SUCCESS

Paris War Office Reports Heaviest Fighting for More Than a Week.

GREAT GERMAN LOSSES.

Eighty More Bombs Dropped on a Railway Station at Metz.

PARIS, May 18.—Several attacks were made by German troops on the Verdun front last night in an effort to capture a redoubt at Avocourt. The official statement of to-day says the Germans were repulsed each time and that they lost heavily.

The fighting at all points was the most important for more than a week. French troops, after severe fighting, captured a German fort on the northern slope of Hill 304. A German trench north of Hill 287 was raided by French forces, which killed or captured the occupants of the positions.

On the Verdun front east of the Meuse the artillery on both sides was active during the night. Two French aeroplanes dropped eighty more bombs on the railway station at Metz on the night of May 16-17.

The text of the War Office statement follows: "Between the River Oise and the River Aisne a strong reconnoitering party of the enemy which was endeavoring to approach our lines in the neighborhood of Quenneville was subjected by us to a counter attack and dispersed, leaving some dead upon the field.

"On the left bank of the River Meuse, after a spirited preparation by their artillery, the Germans endeavored several times last night to capture the redoubt in the Wood of Avocourt. Repulsed each time, by our fire, the enemy suffered very serious losses. As for us, we executed at a point to the north of Hill No. 287 at about 3 o'clock in the morning a surprise attack upon a German trench. The men occupying this position were either killed or made prisoner.

"At this same time of day French troops took possession, after a furious engagement, of a small fort of the enemy on the northeast slope of Hill 304.

"During the night of May 16 French aviators conducted numerous bombardments along the front to the north of Verdun. For instance, fifteen shells of large calibre were thrown down upon an important depot of munitions between Raucourt and Arracourt, ten kilometres (six miles) south of Sedan; five more on the railroad station at Sedan, where a fire broke out, and fifteen on a depot of munitions not far from Aunoy. During the same night two French aeroplanes threw down eighty shells on the railroad station at Metz-Bailly.

BERLIN, May 18 (via London).—The repulse this morning of three attacks by the French against German positions on Hill 304, northwest of Verdun, was announced by the War Office to-day. The statement says: "Hand-grenade engagements south-west of Lezon continued.

AMERICAN GUILTY IN IRISH REVOLT; SENTENCE SECRET

Jeremiah C. Lynch of New York Convicted Before Court Martial.

LONDON, May 18.—Jeremiah C. Lynch of New York, a naturalized American citizen, has been tried and convicted by a court martial in Dublin on a charge of participating in the Irish rebellion. The sentence was to be promulgated to-day, but no word has been received by the American Embassy here as to what sentence was imposed.

The news that Lynch had been convicted by a court martial was received by the Embassy from the American Consul in Dublin. Previous to this, the last news the Embassy had of Lynch was that under the Defense of the Realm act he was prohibited from leaving the five mile zone of Dublin.

This provision as a rule only applies to hostile allies, but can be extended to friendly aliens. It was extended to Lynch, as he had been making trips to Western Ireland. Lynch has been a resident of Dublin for some time.

Two other Americans are in custody in connection with the rebellion, one in England and one in Ireland, the Embassy was informed.

Timothy Healy said in the House of Commons to-day that he understood James M. Sullivan, former American Minister to the Dominican Republic, had been kept in jail in Ireland for eight days without the lodging of any charge against him. When he was finally released, Mr. Healy said, no apology was made.

Secretary Grey said the United States had brought to the notice of Great Britain the detention of Mr. Sullivan, who was arrested in Dublin on April 30. It was understood at the time that he was charged with complicity in the rebellion.

The case was being investigated, the Foreign Secretary said, and when the facts were ascertained they would be communicated to Ambassador Page.

U. S. SENT \$80,000 TO IRELAND IN AID OF THE REBELLION

Former Under Secretary Says Officials Knew of Revolt Days in Advance.

AFRAID TO STOP DRILL.

15,200 Were to Rise and Had Only 1,886 Rifles.

LONDON, May 18.—The British Government knew several days in advance that the Irish rebels planned open revolt, but did not disarm them, fearing great bloodshed.

Sir Matthew Nathan, who resigned as Under Secretary for Ireland following the rebellion, made this statement to-day before the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the outbreak. Three days before the revolt in Dublin began the Government learned that Irish leaders had been to the German Embassy here to negotiate with them in a great land, sea and air offensive.

Sir Matthew said the Irish constabulary and the military were at once warned. The coast was patrolled day and night to guard against a possible landing of German arms, and it was undoubtedly due to these precautions that Sir Roger Casement was captured a few hours after he landed.

At the beginning of the disturbance the rebels numbered about 15,200. Sir Matthew stated. About 9,000 of these were in Dublin. When the revolt first broke out the rebels had only 1,886 rifles and pistols, only 325 being in the possession of the rebels. The Sinn Fein leaders had counted on obtaining their arms and munition supplies from the German auxiliary fund, which carried 20,000 rifles and 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition when she was sunk.

"Irish rebel sympathizers in America contributed large sums of money for buying arms and printing seditious literature," the former Under Secretary added.

REBELS GOT \$80,000 FUND FROM AMERICA.

It was estimated, he added, that \$80,000 had been received from America and paid into Dublin banks from the middle of September, 1914, to the following April, when the money was withdrawn. After that it was not found possible to trace the methods of the receipt in Ireland of money from the United States.

Sir Matthew said the authorities believed if the proposed rebellion were let alone it would die of its own accord without bloodshed. He said officials realized that forcible interference was certain to cause serious disorders.

On April 24, he said, members of the Irish Government in Dublin Castle discussed plans for entering and seizing Liberty Hall, the rebel headquarters, at the first shot from the rebels. The plans, he said, called for the immediate disarmament and arrest of the leaders. It was believed at that time that the Royal Irish Constabulary, with regular troops at the Curragh barracks, would be sufficient to cope with the situation. He admitted that the authorities were mistaken in this calculation.

"The rebels exhibited greater organization ability and greater military skill than we had attributed to them," admitted Sir Matthew. "They also acted with great courage."

"Was not a license required to bear arms in Ireland?" asked Lord Hardinge, who presided.

"Yes," responded Nathan. "But it was not enforced."

"Why was it not enforced in Ireland?"

BIG NAVY PROGRAM JOINED WITH PLAN FOR PEACE COURT

House Committee Agrees on Five Battle Cruisers, 20 Submarines, No Dreadnoughts.

TO COST \$180,000,000.

Universal Disarmament Advocated—Daniels's Five-Year Scheme Rejected.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The House Naval Committee to-day adopted a "big navy" programme for one year, and at the same time went on record in favor of universal disarmament. No dreadnoughts are provided for, but five battle cruisers are included in the programme.

The committee's programme calls for expenditure of \$180,000,000 in fleet construction. The five-year plan recommended by the Secretary of the Navy is knocked out, but the number of ships proposed by the Secretary is increased in almost every class.

In favoring universal disarmament the committee called on the President to do all within his power to bring about settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

The building programme agreed upon follows:

Five battle cruisers, \$29,435,531 each.

Four scout cruisers, \$5,571,900 each.

Ten torpedo boat destroyers, \$1,325,314 each.

Twenty submarines, three of 500 tons, and seventeen of a design to be selected by the Department, \$1,200,000 each for the former and \$725,000 for the latter.

One hospital ship, \$2,225,000.

One fuel ship, \$1,365,272.

One ammunition ship, \$2,714,425.

The battle cruisers are to have a speed of thirty-five knots, 180,000 horsepower and a chief armament of ten 14-inch guns. Eight of the submarines and four destroyers are to be built on the Pacific Coast.

Efforts of Republicans to authorize a larger number of ships were defeated in every instance.

Republicans voted solidly against the programme submitted by Chairman Padgett and announced they would bring in a minority report.

Amendments offered by Robert H. Taft, Massachusetts, providing for premiums to the contractors to speed up construction were defeated. Amendments by Britten, of Illinois, to limit the time for commissioning the ships, also were defeated.

The disarmament resolution, introduced by Representative Hensley of Missouri and adopted by unanimous vote, was as follows:

"Upon conclusion of the war in Europe, or as soon after as it may be done, the President of the United States is authorized to invite all great Governments of the world to send representatives to a conference which shall be charged with the duty of suggesting an organization, court of arbitration or other body, to which questions of disagreement between nations shall be referred for adjudication and peaceful settlement, and to consider the question of disarmament, and to submit their recommendations to their respective Governments for approval."

The resolution further authorizes appointment of nine men to represent the United States in such conference and appropriates \$200,000 for their salary and all expenses. The committee also adopted an amendment preventing expenditure of money under the appropriation should an international court render "unnecessary the maintenance of competitive armament."

Orpet's Mother Flinches At Death Penalty Hints In Questions to Talesmen



MARGUERITE MOORE MARSHALL

Long Wait Torture to Woman Whose Dominating Trait Is Love of Her Children.

Marguerite Moore Marshall, (Special Staff Correspondent of the Evening World).

COURT HOUSE, WAUKEGAN, Ill., May 18.—With the examination of a third panel of 100 veniremen, brought together by deputy sheriffs who scoured the county all night in motor cars, there began to-day another attempt to pick a jury for the trial of William H. Orpet, accused of the murder of

Marian Lambert, his eighteen-year-old sweetheart.

And there began the fourth day of a mother's ordeal. For, as I watched Mrs. E. O. Orpet, sitting barely three feet away from me, and as close as her chair could be moved to her twenty-one-year-old son, I couldn't miss the fact that, so far as moral and emotional strain is concerned, it is she who is being tried and not her boy.

Mrs. Orpet is a large woman, deep-shouldered and wide-hipped. She has a generous lap, plump, capable hands, a round face with smile-creases around the eyes and at the corners of the wide mouth—though it's little smiling she does these days, poor woman! She wears substantial, sensible clothing; a dark-blue suit, a blue silk waist with a flat lace collar which doesn't choke the folds of her short neck; a hat staidly trimmed with leaves and surrounded in a dark-blue veil.

Physically she is Ceres, Goddess of Rural Plenty, but it is a Ceres with a Puritan conscience. Though I have never been told, I am sure she takes



WILL ORPET

PHOTO BY G. H. FARMER

THREE STRIKERS SHOT IN ATTACK ON FACTORY

Entire Police and Fire Departments of Ansonia, Conn., Are Called Out to Handle Mob.

ANSONIA, Conn., May 18.—Three men were shot, and probably fatally, in a riot to-day at the plant of the Ansonia Manufacturing Company, where between 150 and 200 men are on strike.

The shots are said to have been fired by guards from inside the factory, after the strikers had begun hurling stones and other missiles at the building. One man was smothered through the lungs and was taken to a hospital.

The strikers are said to have been aroused by a report that strikebreakers were being brought into town. They marched in a body to the factory, and began to throw stones through the windows, successive groups of men rushing up to the building, hurling their missiles, and then rushing back.

During one of these attacks, it is said, guards inside the factory raised the windows and fired into the crowd. The entire police force and the fire department were called to the scene.

MITCHELL CALLS ON THOMPSON DEMANDING THAT POLICE HEAD BE PUT ON STAND AT ONCE

"I'll Split Things Wide Open in Public Statement," Mayor Declares to the Chairman of State Legislative Committee.

"WE HAVE ALL WE WANT," SAYS SENATOR THOMPSON

Mayor Mitchell this afternoon in the meeting room of the Thompson Committee in the Municipal Building announced that unless Police Commissioner Woods was at once called by the committee to the witness stand he would issue a public statement and "rip things wide open" on the matter of police telephone wire-tapping. The Mayor and the Police Commissioner had called to demand that they be examined.

Mayor Mitchell was deeply exercised over statements made by counsel for Father Farrell of Brooklyn that the Mayor personally had "listened in" on conversations over Father Farrell's wire. He expressed the opinion that the time had come for the facts to come out.

The Thompson Committee had been discussing the wire tapping matter in executive session for a long time prior to the arrival of the Mayor. Part of the time Commissioner Woods had been with the members of the committee. At 3:15 o'clock Senator Thompson said:

"We shall not call the Mayor or Commissioner Woods to-day. We want to be just to them and give them a chance."

He had no sooner uttered the statement than the Mayor and Commissioner Woods hurried into the meeting room. Mayor Mitchell demanded that Commissioner Woods be called as a witness without delay.

"If he isn't," said the Mayor, "I shall prepare and give out a statement to the press giving the inside of this whole affair."

"It is your privilege," said Senator Thompson, "to give anything you please to the press."

Senator Thompson then invited the Mayor and the Police Commissioner into a room in which the members of the committee were holding an executive session. The session was protracted and at intervals the sound of loud conversation was heard by persons in the corridor outside.

In conversation with the reporters

MOB TARS AND FEATHERS GIRL AND MEN VISITORS

Louisiana Band Beats Trio With Ropes and Then Forces Them to Walk Five Miles.

ALEXANDRIA, La., May 18.—Ruth Vann, former school teacher in the McNary neighborhood, and M. L. Viveret, and E. P. Tucker, who were found at her home drinking "near beer" yesterday, were dragged from the place by a mob of twenty masked men armed with shotguns and were tarred and feathered and beaten with ropes. The three were then forced to walk five miles to this place. The girl, aged nineteen, is in a critical condition.

Others are seeking the members of the band of assassins.

During one of these attacks, it is said, guards inside the factory raised the windows and fired into the crowd. The entire police force and the fire department were called to the scene.

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